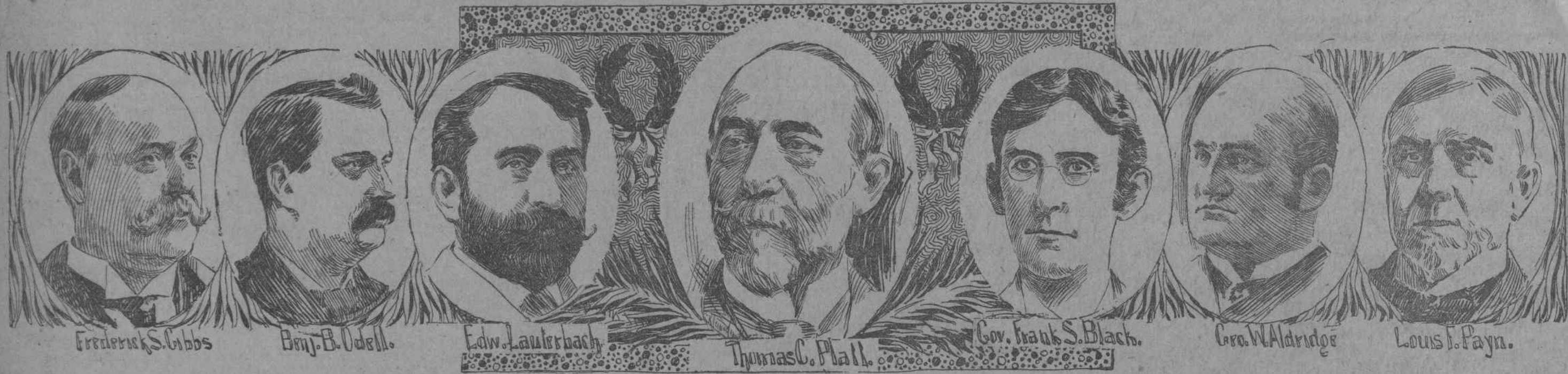


THE THREE AT THE LEFT ARE OPPOSING THE THREE AT THE RIGHT FOR THE POWER OF THE MAN IN THE MIDDLE



At the Head of the New York City Faction.

THESE gentlemen are seeking to control the Republican State organization when Senator Platt retires. It is for the Police bill and opposed to the excise amendments, but would trade votes.

He is Now in Control of the Machine.

FOR this man's power it is that the city and country factions are fighting, and the politicians are all asking, "What will he do about it?"

Triumvirs of the Country Republicans.

THE triumvirate is considered to be in a fair way to defeat the city Republican faction for Platt's power, when he steps aside. It is for the excise amendments, and will use the Police bill to force votes for it.

matter for politicians to consider and the two factions referred to—Lauterbach's and Black's, the city and the State—are doing what would be called in sporting circles "jockeying for position."

They differ on two important political propositions, of at least have seemed to differ. The actual differing is confined to the New York faction, which thus far has been worsted. The Payn-Black-Aldridge combination is inclined to jockey for the very good reason that it occupies the stronger position.

The rural districts demand that the Raines Excise law be amended so that clubs shall pay a license, so that "fake" hotels shall be abolished, so that the State Excise Department shall be more potent politically and so that the State's revenues shall be increased. The more liquor license fees that can be collected in New York and Brooklyn the more money goes to the State and the lower the tax rate becomes. It is for this demand the Payn-Black-Aldridge faction stands.

The Lauterbach faction has declared that the amendment of the Raines law as suggested will prove ruinous to the Republican party in New York and Brooklyn. In order to strengthen the party Mr. Lauterbach desires his plan to abolish the present ridiculous Police Board and substitute one amenable to the Republican organization.

Concessions Made to Win.

In order to secure approval for this project he consented to withdraw his opposition to the excise amendments.

He failed to thoroughly inform his followers, and Lemuel E. Gullig, a remote majority possibility, Abraham Gruber and the New York members of the Legislature went about vociferously denouncing the proposed amendments.

This led to the circulation of the story that Mr. Lauterbach's willingness to accept the excise amendments was a pretence only and that after he secured the passage of his police reorganization measure he would assist the Democrats in defeating them.

And on Friday Mr. Lauterbach was taught a severe lesson. He proceeded humbly to Albany and had an experience resembling that of the tourist from the suburban town of Hackensack. This person, like Mr. Lauterbach, had a facial hirsute decoration, and, like Mr. Lauterbach, was provided with a gipsack. The melodious story of the Hackensack man tells of his surprising adventures in New York, and the upshot was his mournful return to his suburban home without the capillary adornment and the satchel.

Mr. Lauterbach was more fortunate. He moved his Yandike, but when he left Messrs. Black, Aldridge and Payn he was without the value. As it contained his precious Police bill, the potency of Messrs. Payn, Black and Aldridge in dealing with the keenest representative of New York is readily seen.

Pointed Talk to Lauterbach.

Their talk with Mr. Lauterbach was pointed. They demanded to know the basis for the stories regarding his alleged determination to hold up the excise amendments after the Police bill got through.

Mr. Lauterbach replied that the stories were baseless. He promised to support the amendments. He threatened to discipline Quigg and Gruber and the New York legislators for their continual opposition to the amendments. He then produced his Police bill, providing for the abolition of the present Board and the substitution of four Commissioners, to be named in the bill.

To Mr. Lauterbach's amazement, objections to the bill were made on the ground of inexpediency. It was altogether too partisan in character; it seemed a dangerous experiment to subvert home rule principles.

The New Yorker was against, not at these sentiments, but because of the persons who uttered them. He ventured to state that it had not been always thus. He was really informed that public officials are governed by a rule of conduct that could hardly be appreciated by the average patronage grabber. Furthermore, he was to understand that if a State Commission were in govern the Police department the Governor preferred to name the Commissioners. At any rate he could leave his bills, and they would receive careful consideration.

Left the Bill Behind.

Quite in a daze, Mr. Lauterbach surrendered his little grip containing the bills. It was looked up in one of Mr. Payn's safes. Mr. Lauterbach went away and almost thought he heard a voice say: "Now, run along, little boy."

And to-day Mr. Lauterbach goes as a suppliant to Albany, while the strong, resourceful Black, Aldridge and Payn sit in judgment on his requests.

As a matter of fact, Black, Payn and Aldridge believe Greater New York to be really Democratic. They have no especial desire to put in a State Police Commission and will put up in only on condition that the Governor names the Commissioners and that in return for undivided support on the part of the city legislators for the excise amendments.

There is no advantage for the up-State combination in Republican supremacy in Greater New York, but rather a disadvantage. The fewer Republican votes rolled here the less formidable

will be the urban delegation in the State Convention.

The passage of the excise amendments serves a threefold purpose: First, it satisfies the rural vote, which favors a plan whereby the cities pay most of the State tax, aside from the pleasure a stricter excise law gives the country moralists; second, it will hurt the Republican party in New York and Brooklyn, where ambitious Republicans reside; third, it distinctly makes capital for the Governor and his two co-leaders in the section where they must look for support.

The general effect is hurtful to Lauterbach, Odell and Gibbs, and helpful to Black, Payn and Aldridge.

If, then, the excise amendments are to be put through, how will the police reorganization bill affect the situation? This is what Mr. Lauterbach's opponents are considering. If the greater city police force is to be controlled by Commissioners friendly to the Governor and cannot be made an instrument for strengthening the local faction there will probably be no up-State opposition to the plan, and the bill, amended to suit the taste of the masters of the situation, will likely go through.

Hints of the Future.

The positions occupied respectively by the two warring elements clearly indicate the future. Mr. Lauterbach is a brilliant talker and a lawyer of much ability. His personal following is not great, however. His dictation is resented by his lieutenants, and his big fees as a corporation lawyer stir up the demon of envy in the bosoms of other Republican lawyers.

Benjamin B. Odell has his own Congressional district pretty well in hand. He is an agreeable gentleman and chairman of the State Executive Committee. After being decided upon for Governor by the Republican State leaders, "Lion" Payn upset the programme in a half hour. It is because of this fact chiefly that Mr. Odell has linked his political fortunes with those of Mr. Lauterbach.

Frederick S. Gibbs is in the "deal" because of a presumptive strength due to the fact that he is a National Committeeman. It is only presumptive strength. Mr. Gibbs makes puns for a living and jokes for amusement. As a joker he has, unquestionably, no superior. Mr. Gibbs can send one into shrieks of merriment at the recital of the various found plots he has formed for the discomfiture of persons not so keenly witted as he.

Black, Payn and Aldridge. Opposed to this trio are three alert, mentally strong men, each of whom is a State official with patronage at command. Governor Black is a rugged, unique character who, as a friend put it, "does his own thinking." He is formulating policies for State government. If he finishes the Capital, work on which has been dawdling along for a score of years, within the limits of his administration, he will have done something for which he may feel proud.

His plan to preserve the Adirondack forests so that the source of the Hudson may be protected is said by many to be a project worthy of a big man.

"Lion" Payn every one knows as a practical politician, who never "threw down a friend." His needlessly expressed contempt of mugwumps has made him many enemies, but he has sworn, officially and unofficially, to give a faithful administration of the Insurance Department, and the Governor has all confidence in his integrity.

No one is more sagacious from a partisan and factional point than Payn. He is a good friend and a hard enemy, and no one is ever in doubt as to the category in which Mr. Payn has placed him.

Aldridge Popular and Powerful. Superintendent Aldridge is without doubt the most popular Republican leader in the State. In political matters, it is said, his "word is as good as his bond." Through this popularity and the immense canal patronage Mr. Aldridge last Summer captured one-third of the delegates to the State Convention, and would have been nominated for Governor had not the New York delegation invoked Mr. Hannan's opposition.

Mr. Hanna questioned the wisdom of choosing Aldridge, and said he feared that Aldridge's candidacy would hurt McKinley. Mr. Lauterbach and his friends kept this disapproval in full view of the convention all the time, and the result was Mr. Aldridge's defeat.

With the forces thus arrayed, it is no wonder that politicians are on the qui vive. The present breach is the result of the driving in of the entering wedge. The split is destined to grow greater from day to day—on one side the up-State men who seek to control the organization; on the other the New York City men.

They Have Votes to Deliver. The former have the Republican votes to deliver. The latter are in a hopelessly Democratic stronghold. In view of these facts the Black-Payn-Aldridge ambition is not unreasonable, and when all things are considered it would prove a surprise if this combination were not successful.

Mr. Platt says nothing. Perhaps his sympathies are with the Lauterbach faction. He is appealed to as an arbiter, but his inclination leads him toward peace, and he usually obtains by the subjugation of the weaker contestant.

It is a dismal prospect for the Lauterbach-Odell-Gibbs element.

What is Mr. Platt going to do about it? Country Wins a Victory.

The country faction scored yesterday an important victory over the local machine. Lou Payn's will had away at the Fifth Avenue Hotel conference. Senator Platt returned at 3 o'clock to Washington, his Police Commissioner bill in jeopardy. Raines' amendments to the Excise law to be passed virtually as introduced, and the first part of the plan to sacrifice the Republican machine of Greater New York already executed.

Senator Platt met his lieutenants in room 68 at 11 o'clock. Lou Payn, Senators Raines, Ellsworth, Page, Burns and Stranahan, State Committeemen Barnes and Parkhurst, Edward Lauterbach, Cornelius Van Cott and Charles Murray, of the local machine, were the only ones admitted to the conference. Senators Mullin and Nassbaum saw Mr. Platt for a few moments in the afternoon. The proceedings were strictly "star chamber."

When the conference adjourned Senator Raines walked through the corridor to the Fifth Avenue entrance with an air of triumph. "The amendments to the Excise law will be passed virtually as introduced," he said.

"Then some changes are to be made?" he was asked.

"No, no," he exclaimed; "all of the amendments will become a law."

Concessions to Lauterbach.

Several unimportant concessions were made to Mr. Lauterbach. Restaurant keepers will be permitted to sell liquor with meals until 1 o'clock. That, and on Sunday during meal hours, upon payment of \$250, and retail liquor dealers may sell in quantities of five gallons of one kind of liquor. The transfer of consent clause was also conceded.

All of the objectionable features regarding the bill which have serious opposition, but which will not be interfered with, just as at present, but they must pay the \$800 tax. Clubs which have been exempt since the law's enactment are classed as saloons and must not only pay the tax, if they have sleeping apartments, but conform to the amendment which makes what a hotel is.

Effect on Business Hotels.

This will wipe out of existence not only several thousands of "fake" hotels, but also several hundreds of legitimate social organizations, among them many Democratic as well as Republican political clubs. The provision of the old law as to the location of established clubs, like the Union League, within 200 feet of a church or schoolhouse, is not changed.

The bill will be introduced, but as to its passage, I know nothing. Senator Stranahan, chairman of the Senate Cities Committee, was of the opinion that the bill would have serious opposition. He believed that it was a question whether the citizens of New York were in favor of it, and thought it strange that none of the New York newspapers was advocating its passage. He said that the Excise amendments would go through without change.

Talk on Trust Matters.

Sensor Lexow had a talk with Senator Platt over the telephone about his anti-trust bills that are now in the hands of the Senatorial Revision Committee. They will be passed after the charter is out of the way.

He said last night that the Senate would look horns over the Raines amendments and the Police bill, and that neither was sure of ever reaching the Governor.

BUSY WEEK FOR ALBANY.

Hearings Fixed on the Anti-Caroon, Cheaper Car Fare and Free East River Bridge Bills.

Albany, N. Y., March 14.—The most interesting hearing fixed for this week will be on Senator Ellsworth's anti-Caroon bill. It will be held before the Senate Codes Committee on Wednesday afternoon.

The Assembly Committee on Railroads will give a hearing on Wednesday on the bill introduced by Assemblyman Gledhill, compelling all surface and elevated railroads to carry passengers for 5 cents to reach the city limits of any city or village of the State to which its line extends. It seems where one line does not extend to the city limits, the other does. The bill will no doubt be fought hard by the "L" road in New York, which is affected most by its provisions.

On Tuesday afternoon the Assembly Committee on Cities will give hearings on Assemblyman Kennedy's bill, which provides for the appointment of a commission by the Governor, for the purpose of constructing a free bridge over the East River, between New York and Long Island City, by way of Bleecker's Island. Each city is to bear one-half of the expense and is authorized to issue bonds for this purpose.

TYPHOID FEVER SPREADING.

Thirteen Employees of the Lambertville Rubber Company Stricken.

Lambertville, N. J., March 14.—The epidemic of typhoid fever among the employees of the Lambertville Rubber Company has assumed grave proportions. Of the two hundred and fifty hands employed in the mill, thirty-three have been compelled to quit work. Of the latter number thirteen have developed typhoid fever, and Charles Canover died this morning, leaving a widow and two small children. Four more are at the point of death. The Board of Health is doing everything in its power to prevent the spread of the disease.

The drinking water obtained from the supposed well near the factory is shown by chemical analysis to contain organic matter, but not in a dangerous amount. A sample will be forwarded to Princeton College tomorrow for bacteriological examination.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. —Adv.

TRUSTS ARE SAFE, CANTOR DECLARES

Democratic Leader Says Lexow's Report Is Wholly Inefficient.

IT PROPOSES NO REMEDY.

Over-Capitalization Recognized as the Foundation of the Monopolies, but That Is All.

STRONG WORDS FOR M'CARREN.

His Defence of the Sugar Trust Is Vigorously Denounced as a Flagrant Departure from the Policy of His Party.

Albany, N. Y., March 14.—Senator Jacob A. Cantor, the Democratic leader in the State Legislature, has some decided opinions about trusts and the work of the Lexow Trust Investigating Committee. In discussing the question to-night, the Senator said:

"The Democrats in the Legislature felt that the report of Senator McCarren in defence of the Sugar Trust was a cruel blow, aimed at the prospects, now so favorable, of party success this Fall. It is the first time in the history of the party that a representative of it has so flagrantly departed from its policy on a subject so vital and an issue created and forced by us in compliance with public sentiment."

"The first anti-trust bill, and the only effective judicial proceeding instituted by State officers to destroy these vicious combinations were made by Democratic representatives. It was a Democratic Attorney-General that destroyed the Sugar Trust originally and forced its members to go for protection to New Jersey. Every platform of the party has declared in opposition to these vast combinations which affect the price of the necessities of life, and it has been left to the Republican party not only to receive heavy contributions for campaign expenses from such sources, but to obstruct and prevent legislation calculated to destroy them. The party to-day, notwithstanding the report made by a Democratic Senator, is just as unalterably opposed to trusts, and is more than ever determined to prevent their existence and to wipe out that now exist."

Trusts Out of Reach.

"After sitting for several weeks and thrashing old straw and permitting an open and notorious defiance by trust representatives of the dignity and power of the committee, making an effort whatever to have its mandates respected by these violators of the law, the Lexow investigators simply announce that trusts and combinations exist. It was purely the 'labors of a mountain bringing forth a mouse.'"

"The recommendations which they make with reference to proposed enactments will not reach these trusts, and so, the session being almost over, the committee has embodied in its recommendations the majority of the committee has yet been introduced, nor will a measure be presented which will hurt these trusts at all."

"It is the height of folly to suppose that a committee representing the party which has been benefited by heavy campaign contributions would undertake to punish their benefactors. The committee has already given its opinion of the work of the committee. It has been ridiculed for the farcical character of some of its proceedings. It has been abused for lack of thoroughness of work. It has been denounced and very properly so, for the delay occasioned by its work in the promulgation of bills, and the people's money has been squandered recklessly and unnecessarily. Many of the economic suggestions contained in the report can be found in various publications, so that it stands today as a sort of essay on combinations of capital, all the points of which were long well known to all, or readily obtained from either books or the records."

Report Offers No Remedy.

"The bills to be proposed will probably contain most of the suggestions recommended by representatives of these trusts. The report furnishes no information to the Legislature as to what should be done in order to prevent the watering of stock by over-capitalization, which, in my mind, is one of the most serious abuses now existing."

"If companies and corporations are permitted to issue stock upon which the people must pay dividends without the corporation deriving any just compensation for such stock, it means that in order that dividends can be paid thereon, wages must be reduced, prices must be enhanced and other acts committed detrimental to the general public."

And while it is generally conceded in the report that over-capitalization lies at the foundation of trusts, yet the committee says that it cannot suggest a remedy, at

though to-day the stock corporation law prohibits the issue of stock and bonds except for an actual cash or property return; yet this committee intentionally declares that such a provision in the law is altogether too restrictive and would interfere with the commercial development of the State.

"It seems to me that this confession confesses what the Democrats have stated, and there is no dealer on the part of the Republican party to deal effectively with trusts; for if it cannot suggest a remedy to prohibit the very reason for which it is censured, it is not a committee. It is created for the purpose of deceiving the people into the belief that the investigation would be sincerely and honestly and thoroughly conducted."

"Thus far this session has shown a strong friendly regard for corporations engaged in the plundering of the public. No gas bill has yet been reported from committee, nor is it probable that one will be reported that will reduce the price of gas or put the companies under municipal regulation or supervision. It is inconceivable, indeed, to know that the political power and control of the Republican majority will not permit any hostile legislation to corporations, however meritorious and however necessary in the interests of the people to be passed."

Warring Only on Evils.

"The Democratic representatives do not make war on capital as such, but they do insist that evils and abuses existing either in violation of the law as already enacted or which can be reached by proper measures shall be remedied. It should be easy for representatives of both parties here to unite at once and to frame and pass suitable laws in this respect, measures which both political parties could and should support."

There are many men of the majority here high-minded and broad enough to resent this political machine from controlling the State. They are ready to do so. The time must come, and, I believe, is approaching very rapidly, when the tyranny of political power will not be permitted to interfere with the enactment of just laws, non-political in their character. There are already indications shown in the results of the primary elections and the passage of a rapidly growing change in public sentiment, and the continued arrogance and constant evasions of tyranny on the part of those now in political control of this State are surely leading to a political revolution."

REPUBLICANS WILL GAIN.

Death of a Democratic Senator in Kentucky Wrecks His Colleagues' Plans.

Frankfort, Ky., March 14.—John P. Salver, State Senator from Morgan County, died at his home this morning. He was a Democrat, and his death will prevent his colleagues from carrying out their plan of refusing to allow the four new Republican Senators to be sworn in, that is, if the gold Democrats carry out their expressed intention of voting with the Republicans.

A committee of one Republican and one Democratic Senator and three Democratic representatives were unofficially appointed to attend Salver's funeral, but the Republican, Mr. Hunter, refused to go after he arrived at the train. This means that the Republicans will try to seat their own Senator to-morrow and force a ballot, while the Democrats are away.

Lieutenant-Governor Worthington said to-day that he would stand firm in ruling that no ballot can be taken until March 23. The Hunter people are scared to-night over the matter, and the anti-trust Republicans and the free silver Democrats will unite and elect Governor Bradley.

TO CONTENT CREAR'S ELECTION

Rutherford Democrats Will Appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Democratic party in Rutherford, N. J., decided to contest the election of Charles Greer to the Borough Council and today ex-Mayor Joseph Cooper will ask Justice Dixon, of the Supreme Court, to order a recount of the votes cast for Andrew Brinkerhoff, on the ground that several Brinkerhoff ballots were rejected by the Election Board as defective, thus giving Greer a majority of four votes.

Mr. Cooper claims that the rejected ballots clearly expressed the voters' intention to vote for Brinkerhoff and should be counted for him. The anti-trust will organize to-night, but Greer will not be seated until the contest is decided.

MAGGIE WANTS HER MOTHER.

Had an Adopted Parent Who Died, and Now She Wants the Real One.

LITTLE Maggie wants big Maggie Sullivan, who married Mr. Bergen, 128 East 120th st., top floor.

Little Maggie Sullivan is in Meriden, Conn., at the present time. She is the adopted daughter of Joseph De Cantillon. She wants to find "Big Maggie Sullivan," or Mrs. Bergen, because that woman is her mother.

Eight years ago the daughter, who was then one year old, was adopted by De Cantillon. Mrs. De Cantillon died recently, and Mr. De Cantillon, being old and feeble, cannot properly care for the child. Mrs. Bergen visited her daughter frequently up to four years ago, when she dropped out of sight.

Mr. De Cantillon enlisted the interest of Nettie Gardner, a saleswoman in a Sixth Avenue store, who inserted the above advertisement.

GORDY MAY BE ANOTHER HOLMES.

Suspected of Killing Several Other Women Besides Mrs. Lewis.

NET CLOSING IN ON HIM.

Authorities Confident He Is the Murderer of the New York Woman.

PICTURE IN A ROGUES' GALLERY.

Sister of Mrs. Lewis in Brooklyn Learns of the Tragedy and Identifies Her from the Description Sent from Delaware.

Georgetown, Del., March 14.—Attorney General White has received important secret information which will not only go a long way to prove that Gordy killed Mrs. Lewis, but also to connect him with the mysterious deaths in the eastern part of the county of two or three young women who were lured into his alleged swindling schemes. Indeed, it is said that Gordy will probably be shown up as another Holmes on a small scale.

The authorities cannot account for the man's object in bringing the woman to Delaware to put her out of the way, but they believe that he did so thinking that he would not be suspected on account of the woman being a stranger. His method, however, was apparently exceedingly clumsy, they say, as he did not make any effort to keep the woman in the background or to cover up the shipment of her goods to him.

Many Saw Them Together.

Robert Speakman, a newsboy of the Delaware road, says he saw them on the train. The hotel keeper at Milford, where Gordy and the woman took supper on Wednesday night, as well as the man from whom he hired a team on Wednesday night, are also prepared to testify to Gordy's movements.

The strongest bit of evidence yet discovered against Gordy was unearthed to-day in the house of Harvey Messick, a tenant on his farm. Gordy slept in Messick's house on Thursday night and in the room in which he slept a satchel was found to-day in which were some of Mrs. Lewis's jewelry and private effects, together with a small amount of money.

Further light on the mysterious conduct and career of Gordy has developed by the discovery that his house was burned about a year ago. The insurance was heavy and it was paid, although the company suspected that the fire was incendiary. Gordy owns two saw mills near here and is regarded as a man of considerable means.

Gordy has made many contradictory statements since his arrest. He admits, however, that he knew the woman. He says he met her in Wilmington on Wednesday. When searched at the jail a bill of lading issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the Puritan Van Company, of New York, was found on him. The bill of lading covered a shipment of household goods and it is believed that it represents the goods found in the railroad station.

Woman's Ring Found on Him. In addition to the bill of lading a small diamond ring was found in his vest pocket. It is in the custody of Detective Witall. It is a woman's ring, and judging from the statements of the milkmen and others living in the vicinity of her residence in New York, it is probable that it is the ring which she exhibited to them and which she said was her marriage ring.

In addition to conducting an alleged collection agency, Gordy operated a photograph scheme. He had an office in New York, another in Baltimore and a third in Washington. He had other schemes and lured girls and women into them. He was once arrested in Washington and his picture now hangs in the Rogues' Gallery there.

The belief of the State authorities is that Gordy met the Lewis woman in New York and that he inveigled her into his photograph scheme. Subsequently, finding her a woman's ring, and judging from the statements of the milkmen and others living in the vicinity of her residence in New York, it is probable that it is the ring which she exhibited to them and which she said was her marriage ring.

Notwithstanding the fact that the murdered woman now lying at Milford, Del., has not been positively identified by any one who knew her in life, there is no doubt that she is the woman known here as Mrs. Mary Lewis, who lived at No. 2013 Eighth Avenue and just around the corner from that place, No. 200 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street.

The dead woman's surviving sister, learned of the tragedy yesterday. The sister was found through an address stamped

on the murdered woman's underclothing "Madame Grunert, No. 832 Herkimer street Brooklyn." Madame Grunert is a dress maker. Grunert was her maiden name and she retained it for business reasons after her marriage to Joseph Goetz.

The description of the murdered woman left no doubt in her mind, she said, that I was her sister who had been killed. "There is no doubt of it; that's my poor Mary. The dark hair and light eyes; a short woman with a black silk skirt and a light dress waist and a soft skin cape that describes her exactly. And that murdered her; I am sure of it. I killed her for her little store of money and a moment."

Nobody has been found in New York who knows Gordy, the man who is supposed to have married Mrs. Lewis and then killed her. Even Mr. and Mrs. Goetz had never seen him, though they had heard of him through the woman now dead. But the little she told them about the mystery surrounding the case. "The said that one day they received a postcard from her saying she had married an old man, and that she was going to live with her husband on a farm in Delaware."

Mr. Goetz said Mrs. Lewis, or Gordy, was thoroughly refined and well educated. Gordy was her third husband. Mr. Lewis, her second husband, died last November. He had a small business in manufacturing and selling ink, and prospered fairly. When he died his widow took up the business and carried it on by working hard every day.

Junior Thorndike, who looks after the flat in which Mrs. Lewis lived in New York, learned yesterday that Gordy intended to marry her. Gordy had a wife's ink business to the extent of going to near-by drug stores and offering to buy all the empty quart and pint bottles he could get, explaining that he was going to them to the purchasers of the ink, they doing their own bottling.

COLERICK KILLED BY GAS.

Coroner's Jury Says the Fort Wayne Man Was Asphyxiated—Miss Hall Alive.

Fort Wayne, Ind., March 14.—The Coroner's jury has found that William E. Colerick, who was found dead in the residence of Miss Mae Hall, was asphyxiated by escaping natural gas. Miss Hall, who was found unconscious in the house at the same time, is at the Hope Hospital, and while gaining strength is still unconscious, or at least lies in a comatose state, breathing regularly, but not opening her eyes.

It is believed by several that Colerick died a natural death, and that Miss Hall attempted to commit suicide when she saw he was dead.

Colerick's father was trying a law case at Deatur when the news of his son's death reached him, and when the message announcing his son's death reached him, he threw his arms around a lawyer at the bar and begged him in pitiable tones to tell him that the dispatch was not true.

FIREMEN UP IN ARMS.

They Charge Their Grand Officers with Extravagance in Travelling Expenses.

Terre Haute, Ind., March 14.—The Indianapolis Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen held a largely attended special meeting last night to consider the charge of extravagance made against the grand officers of the order.

In eleven months the receipts of dues, which are applied to the expense account, fell short of the latter by more than thirteen thousand dollars. At Harrisburg, in 1894, the convention elected two additional vice-presidents to travel about the country in the work of organizing lodges, the representation being made that this would relieve Grand Master Sargent and Grand Secretary Arnold of this duty and permit them to remain at headquarters, yet the travelling expense account paid to these two grand officers averaged \$4 a day for each. Their salaries are \$3,500 and \$3,000 respectively.

The charge is made that the expense account has increased 40 cents per capita in the past three years. The aggregate now is more than \$40,000 a year, with a membership of 25,000. The Indianapolis members make it appear that Eugene V. Debs, for many years secretary and treasurer, is behind the attack, but Debs's friends say he would never do such a thing.

March April May

These are the best months in which to purify, vitalize and enrich your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, because this is the most important season of the whole year from the standpoint of health. During Winter the blood becomes impure from various well